

The Tufas of Pyramid Lake, Nevada

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ABSTRACT

Pyramid Lake is the site of some of the Earth's most spectacular tufa deposits. The Tufas are composed of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3). The large tufa mounds, reef- and sheet-like tufas formed within Pyramid Lake, between 26,000 and 13,000 years (yr) ago, when the lake was part of pluvial Lake Lahontan. The mounds are composed of large interlocking spheres that contain multiple generations of a crystalline (thinolite) variety of tufa. Over time many of the mounds have fallen apart, exposing an internal network of tubes. The tubular structures are thought to have been created when springs discharged from the bottom of Pyramid Lake, supplying calcium that combined with carbonate dissolved in lake water to form the mounds. The reef- and sheet-like deposits contain pillow and pendant forms made up of a branching variety of tufa that often grades into dense layers or nodules. Dense layers of tufa also coat cobbles and boulders that were deposited in near-shore shallow-water areas. The thickest tufa deposits formed at lake-bottom sites of ground-water discharge and at overflow elevations¹ where the lake was held at near-constant levels for long periods of time.

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, has obtained radiocarbon ages of many of the tufa deposits that border Pyramid Lake in order to obtain a record of lake level change for the past 35,000 years. This record has been used to construct a theory of climate change wherein changes in lake level are associated with the position of the polar jet stream relative to the Lahontan Basin (Benson and others,



Figure 1. Pyramid Island along the east shore of Pyramid Lake. The white band along the shore is composed of calcium carbonate that precipitated from the lake when its level was at or near its overflow point to the Winnemucca Lake subbasin.

1995). When the jet stream passes over the basin, Pyramid Lake increases in size in response to the increased precipitation that accompanies the frontal systems that define the boundary of the jet stream (Benson and others, 1995). The tufa deposits that border Pyramid Lake are unique in terms of their size and beauty. By drawing attention to their history of formation we hope to alert the public to their special nature and the need for their preservation.

Tufa is a rock composed of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) that forms at the mouth of a spring, from lake water, or from a mixture of spring and lake water. Tufas in the Pyramid Lake subbasin were first mentioned in the literature by Fremont (1845), who erroneously believed they had formed above water. Fremont named the lake after the pyramidal-shaped island that lies along the eastern shore of the lake (Fig. 1). The Paiute name for the island is Wono, meaning cone-shaped basket; and the Paiute name for the lake is Cui-Ui Panunadu, meaning fish in standing water.

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Pyramid Lake is one of seven water bodies that coalesced to form pluvial Lake Lahontan (Fig. 2). At its highstand, Lake Lahontan was 281 m deep in the Pyramid Lake subbasin (compared to 106 m today) and covered 22,800 km², a surface area slightly larger than present-day Lake Ontario. During the very wet period that caused Lake Lahontan to form and grow (Fig. 3), massive tufa deposits formed in the Pyramid Lake subbasin (Benson and others, 1995).

Figure 2. Pluvial Lake Lahontan at its highstand about 15,000 years ago. The blue area indicates the surface area of Lake Lahontan. The black areas indicate perennial lakes that exist today. The gray areas indicate ephemeral lakes and sinks. The red lines indicate overflow points (sills) between subbasins. Sill elevations around Pyramid Lake are Darwin Pass (1,265 m), Mud Lake (1,177 m), Astor Pass (1,222 m), and Emerson Pass (1,207 m).

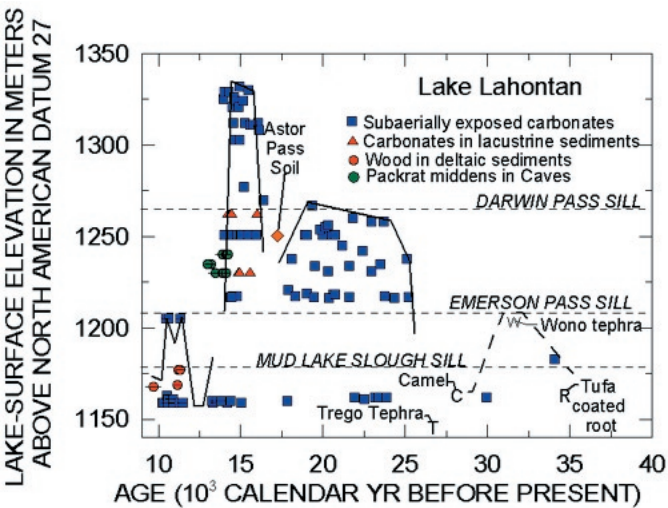
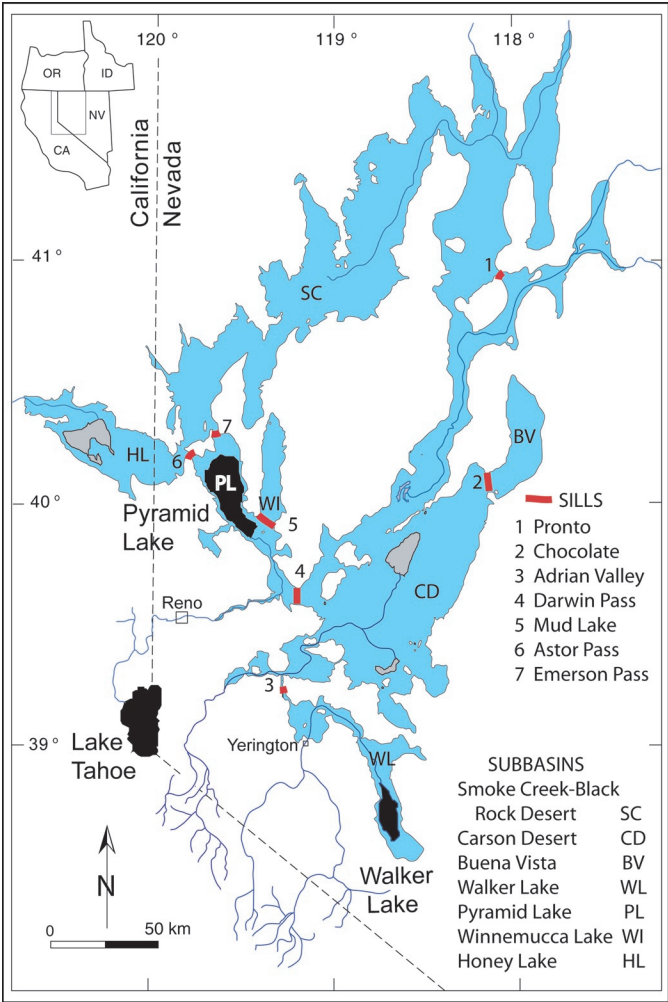


Figure 3. Lake elevation in the Pyramid Lake subbasin between 35,000 and 9,500 calendar years before present (cal. yr. B.P.) Dates on packrat middens indicate times during and after which lake level could not have risen to the elevations of the middens without destroying them (Benson and others., 1995).

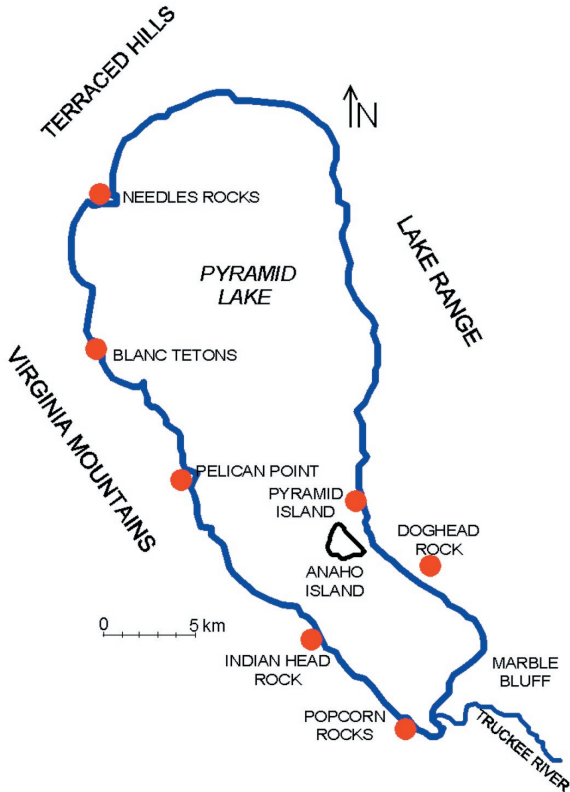


Figure 4. Locations of tufa sites described in this report.

TUFA VARIETIES AND FORMS

The locations of tufas described in this report are shown in Figure 4. Pyramid Lake tufas can be classified, if somewhat arbitrarily, by variety, form, and megaform. Russell (1885) was the first to suggest that there were three tufa varieties, including lithoid (dense), thinolitic (crystalline), and dendritic (branching). Two other varieties have been noted in the Pyramid Lake area: A fine-grained carbonate that cements sand and gravel forming beachrock, and a thin white porous carbonate that coats the outer surfaces of older tufas.



Figure 5. Dense tufa coating volcanic cobbles in the Terraced Hills area.

The dense variety of tufa is found as a coating on gravel and cobbles (Fig. 5), as concentric layers in the outer parts of tubes (Fig. 6), and as nodules and pendants that formed when branching tufa coalesced (Fig. 7). Thinolitic tufa consists of long fragile crystals (Fig. 8); however, if the thinolitic tufa is later exposed to lake water, it may become cemented with additional CaCO_3 , giving it a dense and massive appearance (Fig. 9). Branching tufa often looks like composite heads of broccoli (Fig. 10); however, it can assume other forms (for example, Fig. 7). Beachrock forms where calcium-rich ground water mixes with carbonate-rich lake water, precipitating CaCO_3 that cements sand and gravel into concrete-like layers. Layers of beachrock are visible at the Indian Head Rock site (Fig. 11) and just upslope from the Popcorn Rocks site. A porous white coating of tufa can be found on the bases of

many of the mounds that surround Pyramid Lake (Fig. 12). The coating does not extend above an elevation of 1,183 m and probably formed at times during the last 9,500 years when the lake was below its overflow point to Winnemucca Lake subbasin.

Tufa varieties combine to become tufa forms. Common forms include: (1) tufa pillows (Figs. 7, 13), composed of branching tufa and dense tufa nodules; (2) tufa tubes, composed of dense (Fig. 14)

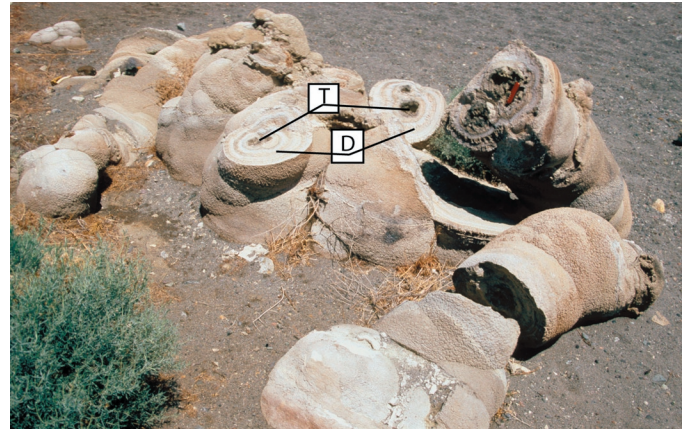


Figure 6. Tubular tufas from the Popcorn Rocks site. The outer light-colored concentric layers are composed of dense tufa (D); the inner dark areas are composed of thinolite crystals (T). The labeled tube is about 35 cm in diameter.

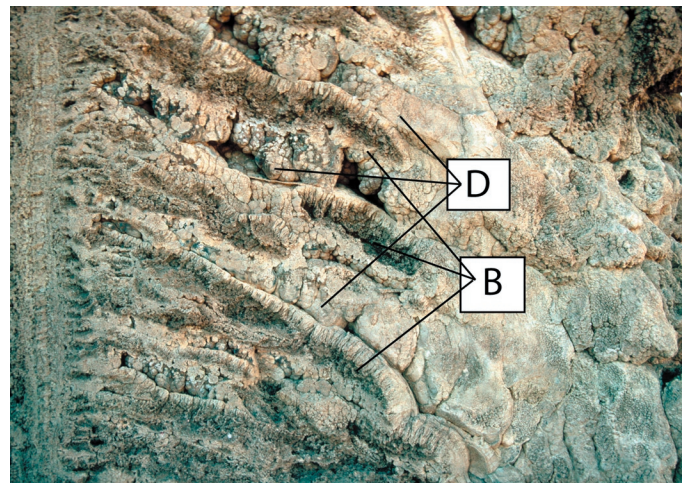


Figure 7. Tufa pillows at Doghead Rock composed of branching tufa (B) and dense (D) tufa pendants and nodules.

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Figure 8. Thinolite crystals exposed at the base of the Blanc Tetons site.

or branching (Fig. 15) varieties of tufa that sometime surround a thinolitic crystal mesh (Fig. 8); (3) tufa sheets and drapes (Fig. 16), which are primarily composed of branching tufa; and (4) tufa spheres or barrels (Fig. 17), commonly composed of one or more layers of thinolitic crystals. In some situations, tufa forms combine to create tufa megaforms, such as tufa mounds (Figs. 12, 18, 19, 20) and tufa reefs (Figs. 21, 22). The constructional history of the mounds can be complex as indicated by a structural schematic of the Blanc Tetons mound (Fig. 23). At this site, tubes in the center of the mound are overlain by a thick layer of thinolitic tufa (Fig. 8). The next layer that was deposited consists of thinolitic tufa that grades into a branching variety of tufa. Two layers of branching tufa were then deposited and capped by a thin layer of dolomite ($\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$) and a dense layer of laminated tufa. Two layers of porous encrusting tufa coat the laminated tufa.

The largest collection of mounds occurs at the north end of Pyramid Lake at the Needles Rocks site. At this site, calcium from hot springs mixed with carbonate from lake water to form mounds that straddle two fault lines (Fig. 24).

Thinolitic tufas, or thinolites are thought to be chemical precipitates that originally had the composition $\text{CaCO}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$; that is, they precipitated as the mineral ikaite, which suggests the presence of very cold water (Shearman and others, 1989). The thino-



Figure 9. Calcium-carbonate cemented thinolite crystals at the Pelican Point site. Note the outer porous-tufa coating.

lites have since recrystallized to a more stable form of calcium carbonate (calcite). Given their fragile nature, the ikaite crystals probably grew within lake sediments. The branching variety of tufa may have been deposited in association with algae. Enormous calcareous cyanobacterial (blue-green algae) microbialities (stromatolites) that resemble Pyramid Lake



Figure 10. Large mushroom tufas at the Pelican Point site composed of layers of broccoli-like branching tufa and dense tufa nodules.

tufa mounds have been found growing in the saline waters of Lake Van, Turkey (Kemp and others, 1991). The dense forms of tufa may have precipitated chemically (for example, cobble coatings) or they may have been associated with algae (for example, the concentric dense layers that formed the outer parts of tubular tufas).

Figure 11. Layers of beachrock adjacent to and north of Indian Head Rock.



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Figure 12. The southern Blanc Teton mound. Large tufa spheroids have been coated and cemented with white porous tufa.



Figure 13. Tufa pillows making up a reef-like tufa on Anaho Island.

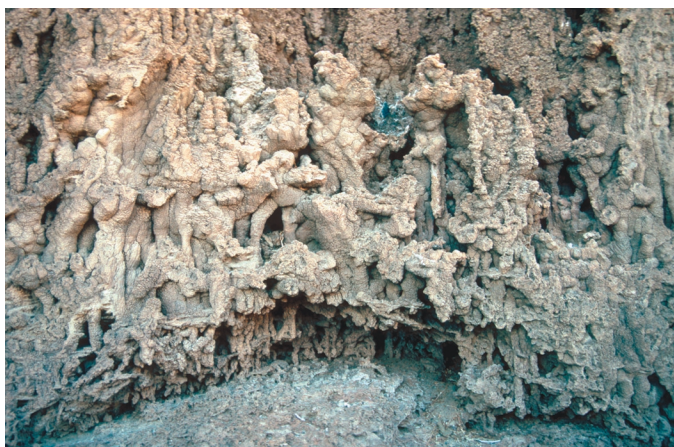


Figure 14. Tufa tubes at the base of Dog Head Rock. The tubes range in diameter from 1 to 3 cm.

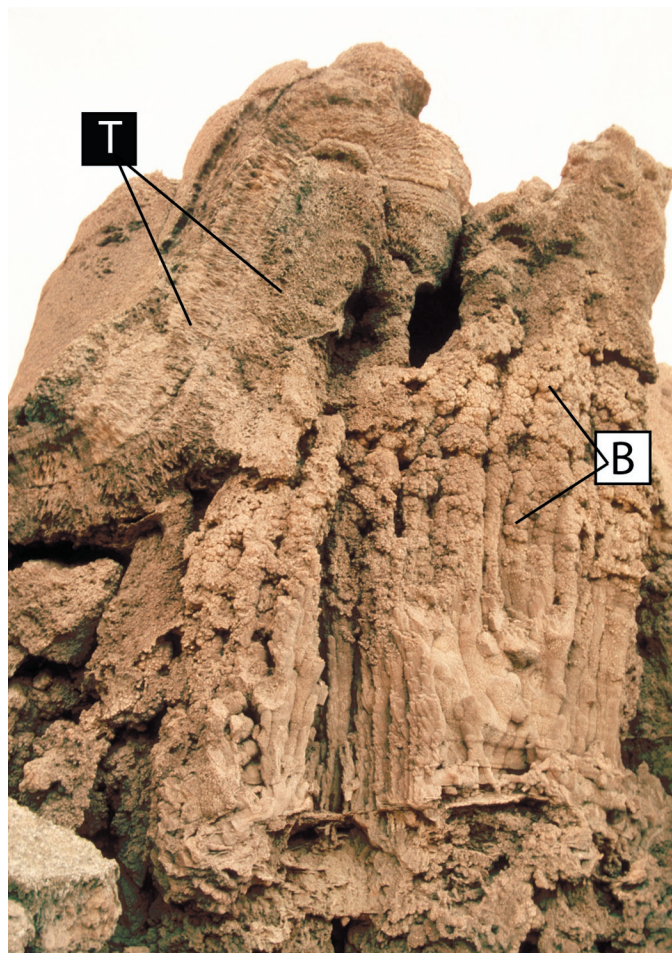


Figure 15. Broken tufa barrel at Needles Rocks site. Vertical tubes are composed of dense tufa near the base that becomes more branching in character near the top of the barrel. Note the multiple layers of thinolite crystals (T) that drape the branching (B) part of the barrel. The barrel is about 4 m high.



Figure 16. Reef-like tufa sheets and drapes near the summit of Anaho Island.



Figure 17. Multiple generations of thinolite crystals inside an overturned tufa barrel at the Needles Rocks site.



Figure 19. A tufa mound at the Needles Rocks site composed of interlocking spheres and barrels. The center barrel is about 4 m high.

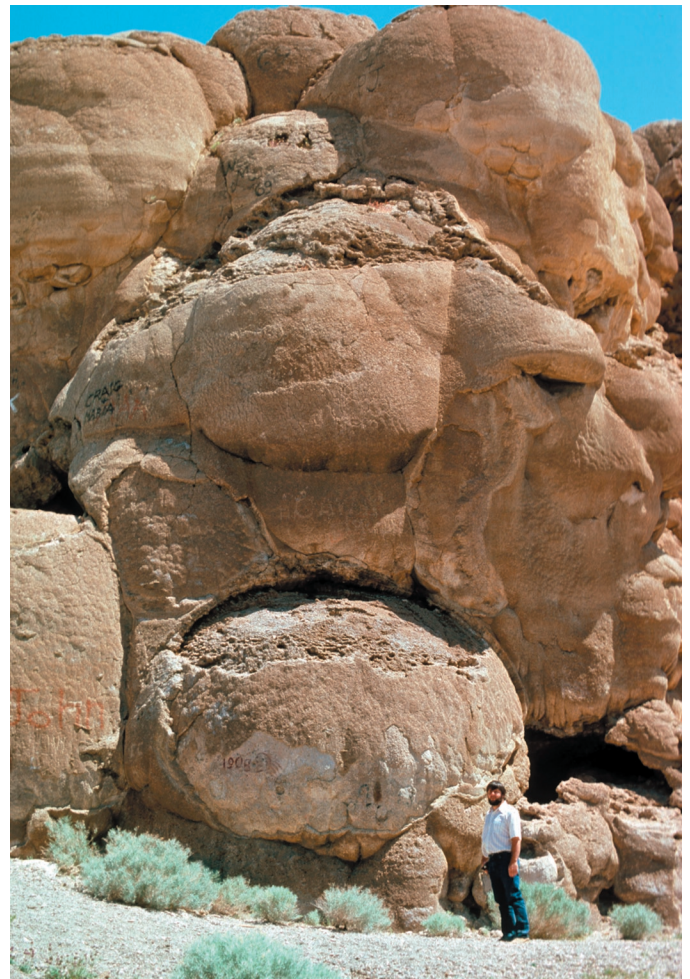


Figure 18. The Indian Head Rock tufa mound composed of interlocking tufa spheres and barrels.

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Figure 20. The Pyramid Island tufa mound. Note the girdle of carbonate cement located about one-fifth up the mound. This girdle formed when Pyramid Lake was at or near its overflow point to the Winnemucca Lake subbasin.



Figure 21. The tufa reefs coating Marble Bluff. Note that the tufa pillows at the top of the outcrop tend to be aligned horizontally, whereas the tufa sheets near the base of the outcrop tend to be near vertical.

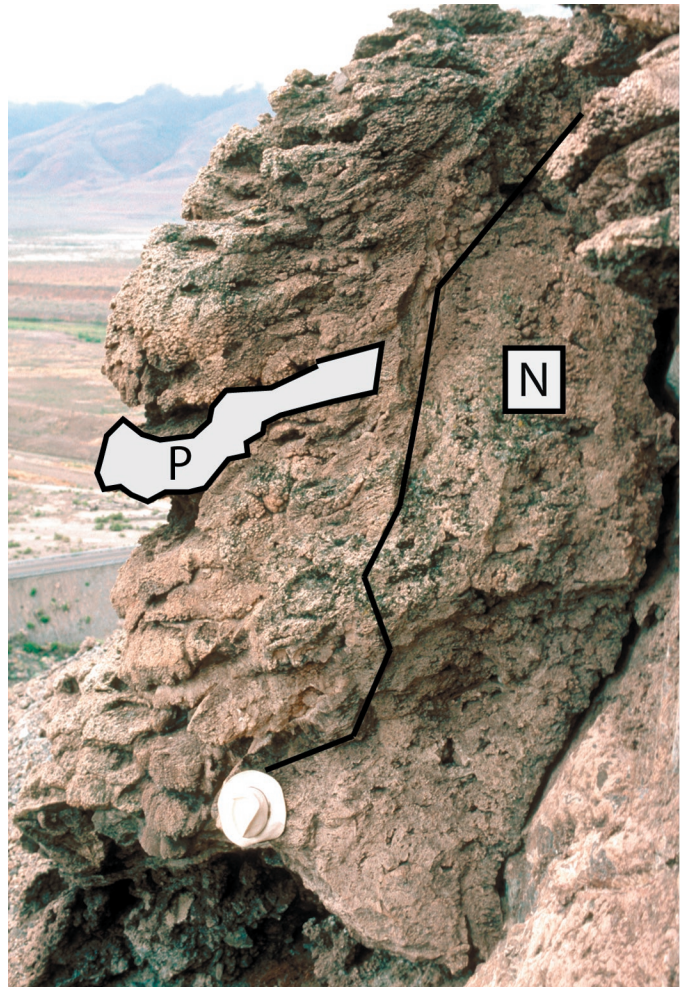


Figure 22. Cross-sectional view through a tufa reef at Marble Bluff. The outer half of the reef consists of pillow forms (P) and the inner half of the reef is characterized by dense nodular (N) tufa.

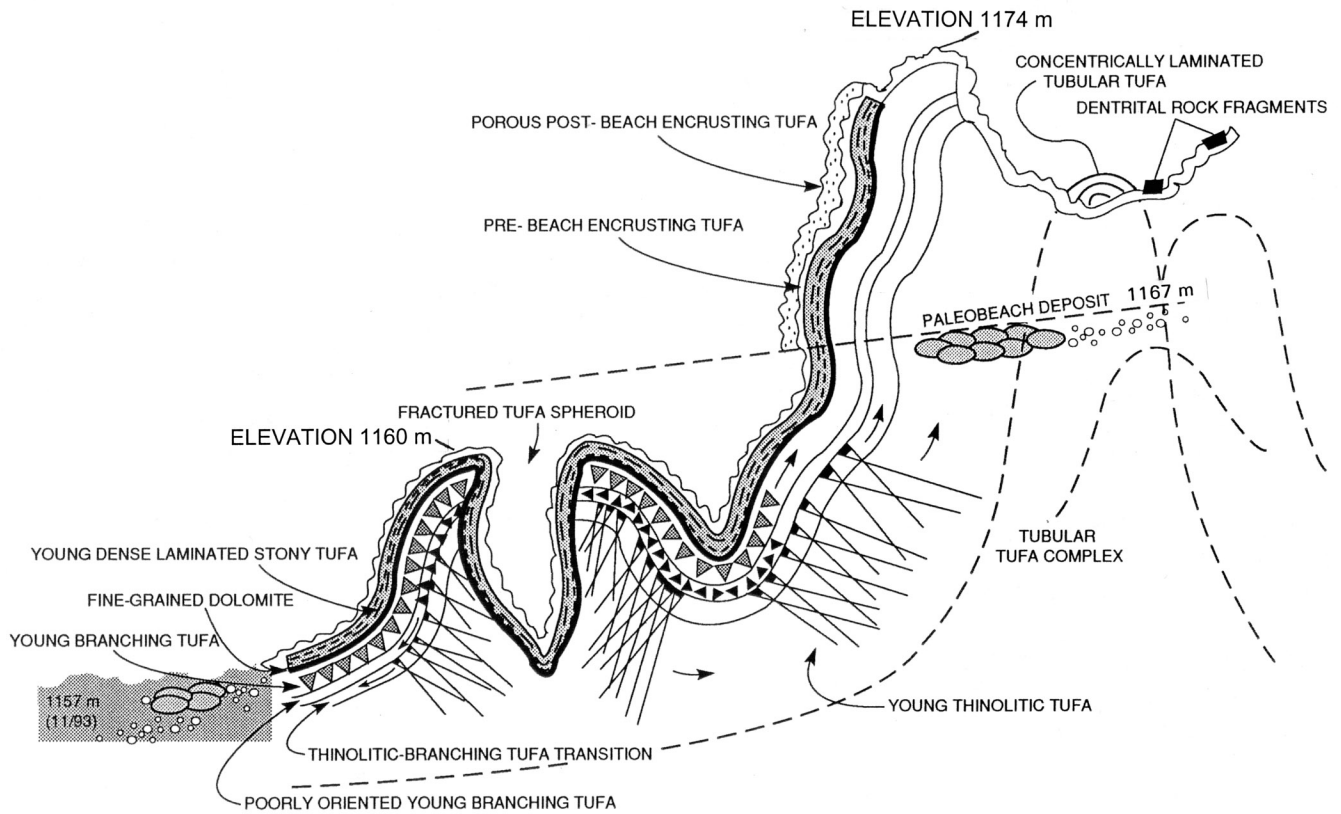


Figure 23. Schematic sequence of tufa deposition at the Blanc Tetons site. The mound is approximately 17 m high.



Figure 24. The Needles Rocks site at the north end of Pyramid Lake. The top of the white carbonate coating/cement at the base of the mounds is at the elevation of the overflow point from the Pyramid Lake subbasin to the Winnemucca Lake subbasin. The tallest of the mounds reaches an elevation of 1,265 m, or about 105 m above lake level.

THE ELEVATION OF TUFA DEPOSITS AND THEIR RELATION TO OVERFLOW POINTS

Because tufas form in lake water, it follows that their vertical growth is limited by lake level. In the Pyramid Lake subbasin, the elevations of the tops of many tufa mounds correspond to elevations of intersubbasin overflow points (Fig. 2). The tops of the tallest mounds in the Needles Rocks site (Figs. 4, 24) and the top of Pyramid Island (Fig. 20) reach the height of Darwin Pass Sill that connects the Pyramid Lake and Carson Desert subbasins (Fig. 2). The eroded top of Indian Head Rock (Figs. 4, 18) reaches 1,207 m, the same elevation as the Emerson Pass Sill that connects the Pyramid Lake and Smoke Creek-Black Rock Desert subbasins (Fig. 2). Tops of mounds at the Pelican Point, Popcorn Rocks, and Blanc Tetons sites (Fig. 4) have been eroded to

1,177 m, the present elevation of the Mud Lake Sill that connects the Pyramid Lake and Winnemucca Lake subbasins (Fig. 2). The elevations of tufa forms and varieties that coat bedrock on the sides of the Pyramid Lake subbasin also can be related to overflow elevations. Figure 25 shows the relation of tufa dome heights and Marble Bluff tufa forms and varieties to overflow elevations.

THE TERRACES OF ANAHO ISLAND

When the level of Pyramid Lake was held constant by overflow to an adjacent subbasin, erosion of tufa and sediment occurred at and slightly above the overflow level, and deposition of tufa occurred below the overflow level. Four principal terraces were created by both erosional and constructional

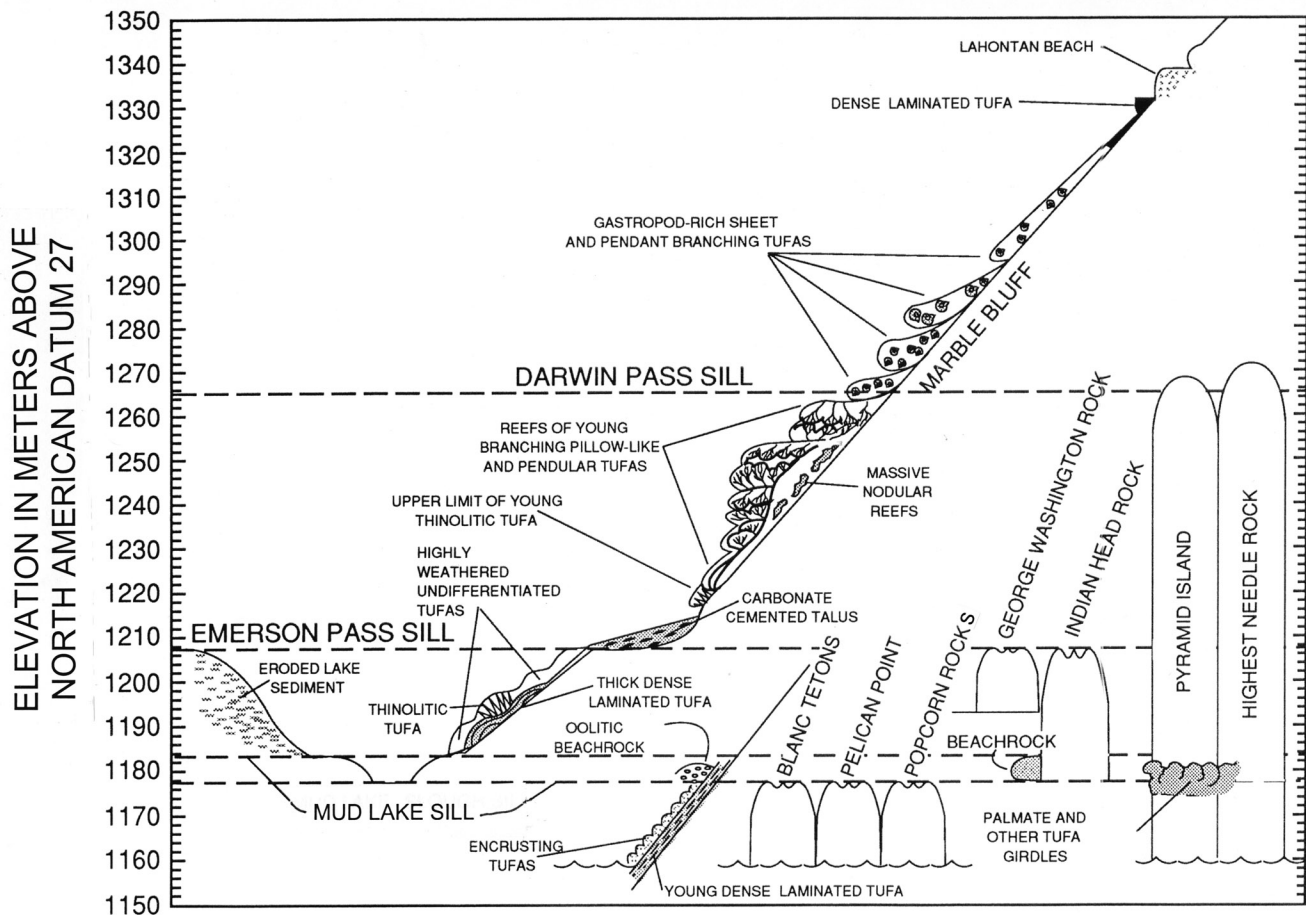


Figure 25. The relation of tufa dome heights and Marble Bluff tufa varieties and forms to overflow (sill) elevations. Because of their complexity, the internal structures of the tufa mounds that border Pyramid Lake have not been illustrated.

processes at elevations of the Lahontan highstand and the Mud Lake, Emerson Pass, and Darwin Pass sills. The lowest of four principal terraces occurs between elevations of 1,177 and 1,183 m, the elevational range of the Mud Lake Sill. The white “bathtub ring” that surrounds Pyramid Lake (Fig. 1) coats this terrace. On Anaho Island this terrace is represented by a broad flat erosional surface that, in some places, is coated with a white carbonate cement (MT in Fig. 26). The middle terrace also is clearly visible on Anaho Island. It consists of a low, relatively flat bench (ET in Fig. 26) that extends from 1,207 to 1,210 m, the elevation of the overflow point (Emerson Pass Sill) to the Smoke Creek Desert. The outer edge of the upper terrace is at 1,267 m, approximately the elevation of the overflow point (Darwin Pass Sill) to the Carson Desert subbasin. The uppermost terrace on Anaho Island

(labeled DT in Fig. 26) and on Marble Bluff (Fig. 25) is constructional in nature, consisting of reef-form tufas (pendants and pillows) that extend tens of meters below 1,267 m. A poorly developed erosional terrace also is present at 1,267 m. The highest terrace in the Pyramid Lake subbasin occurs at an elevation of 1,337 m. It consists of a wedge-shaped platform of rounded cobbles and gravel (Fig. 25) and indicates the maximum level achieved by Lake Lahontan about 15,000 years ago. Anaho Island did not record this terrace as the island is only 1,334 m in height.

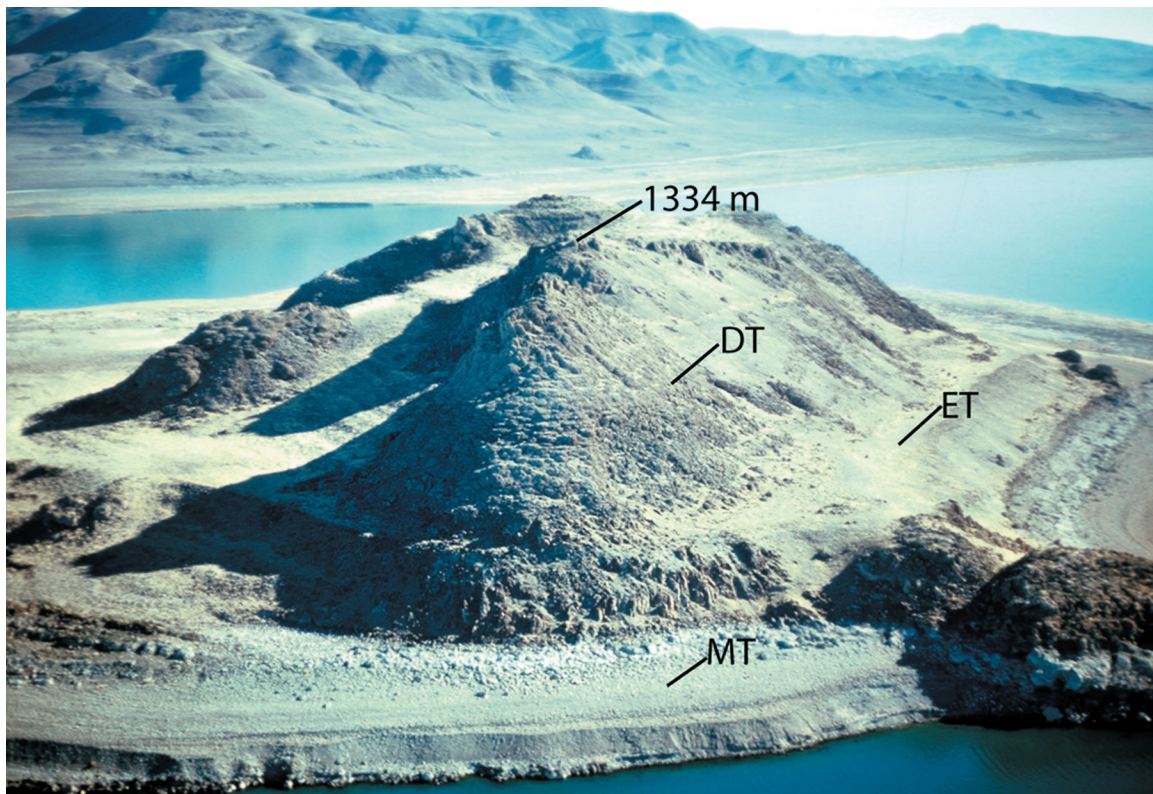


Figure 26. Anaho Island. The top of the island is at an elevation of 1,334 m, 3 m below the Lahontan highstand. A change from steeply dipping sheet- to quasi-horizontal pillow-form tufas occurs at 1,267 m where a poorly developed erosional terrace is sometimes present. The Darwin Terrace (DT) corresponds in elevation to the Darwin Pass Sill (elevation = 1,265 m). The Emerson Pass Terrace (ET) occurs as a broad erosional platform about one-fifth up the side of the island. It corresponds in elevation to the Emerson Pass Sill (elevation = 1,207 m). The Mud Lake Terrace (MT) is the broad platform at the bottom of the photo. It corresponds in elevation to the Mud Lake Sill (elevation = 1,177 - 1,183 m).

ELEVATIONAL HISTORY OF PYRAMID LAKE/LAKE LAHONTAN

Many of the tufas illustrated in this and other reports (Benson, 1994) have been dated using the radiocarbon method (Benson and others, 1995). The dates were converted to calendar years using a correlation between the layer-counted oxygen-18 ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) record from the Greenland Ice Sheet Project 2 (GISP2) ice core and the radiocarbon dated $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ record in a sediment core from the North Atlantic (Voelker and others, 1998). The elevations and ages of the tufa samples allow the construction of a lake-level envelope for the last 35,000 years (Fig. 3). The data indicate that the lake in the Pyramid Lake subbasin rose sharply about 26,000 years ago and was maintained at an elevation of about 1,265 m from 25,000 to 18,000 years ago by overflow to the Carson Desert. After a brief fall to less than 1,250 m, Lake Lahontan rose rapidly to its highstand about 15,000 years ago and then fell rapidly about 14,000 years ago.

RECENT TUFA FORMATION

Deposition of tufa megaforms appears to have ended with the fall of Lake Lahontan between 14,000 and 13,000 years ago (Fig. 3). We do not know why tufa deposition essentially ceased after that time; however, decreases in the discharge of lake-bottom springs may have sharply lessened the amount of calcium available for tufa precipitation. Accurate dates for apparently recent encrusting varieties of tufa are not available. Their ages are estimated to range from 2,055 to 5,820 calendar years before present (BP); however, these estimates may be too large, depending on how much “old” carbon was introduced into the tufas by ground-water sources during their precipitation (Benson and others, 1995). For example, modern tufa, precipitated from a hot spring that emerges from the side of Pyramid Island, has yielded a date of about 1,900 calendar years BP.

Tufa re-exposed to lake water, either by a rise in lake level or by removal of the surrounding lake sediment, may acquire additional calcium carbonate derived from lake water. In addition, areas such as Needles Rocks may have experienced continued

discharge of calcium-bearing waters into the bases of the tufa mounds. This younger calcium carbonate may fill preexisting pore spaces in the tufa or add calcium carbonate to the outside of a tufa. Many of the bases of tufa mounds that surround Pyramid Lake have been cemented with younger tufa (Figs. 9, 27), as indicated by the addition of a girdle of calcium carbonate (Figs. 20, 28), whose upper limit is at the elevation of the Mud Lake Sill. Existing data indicate that the level of Pyramid Lake often did not exceed the Mud Lake Sill elevation (1,177-1,183 m) during the past 8,000 years (Benson and others, 2002), suggesting that cementation of the old tufa mounds occurred during that time interval.

Calcium carbonate continues to precipitate from Pyramid Lake’s mixed layer. The mixed layer is the volume of warm water that lies above the thermocline (the water layer that separates a warm upper water layer from a cold bottom water layer in a lake) during the warm season. The carbonate (aragonite) makes up 10 to 15 weight percent of Pyramid Lake’s sediment (Benson et al., 2002).



Figure 27. Broken tufa mound at Dog Head Rock showing tubes and surrounding tufa that have been thoroughly cemented with younger calcium carbonate.

CONCLUSIONS

Many of the spectacular tufa deposits that surround Pyramid Lake were formed when the climate was much wetter and Pyramid Lake was joined to lakes in nearby basins. At that time (26,000 to 13,000 years ago) many calcium-rich springs discharged from the lake bottom. The calcium in the springs combined with carbonate in the lake water to form large tufa mounds. In addition, many other reef-like tufa deposits formed on rocky headland areas when the level of Pyramid Lake was kept relatively constant during overflow to adjacent lake basins.

The elevations and ages of the tufa allow the construction of a lake-level envelope for the last 35,000 years. The data indicate that the lake in the Pyramid Lake subbasin rose sharply about 26,000 years ago and was maintained at about 1,265 m from 25,000 to 18,000 years ago by overflow to the Carson Desert. After a brief fall to less than 1,250 m, Lake Lahontan rose rapidly to its highstand (1,335 m) about 15,000 years ago and then fell rapidly about 14,000 years ago.

(Footnotes)

¹ Elevations in this paper are referenced to North American Datum 83 (NAD 83).



Figure 28. Tufa mound at the Needles Rocks site, whose base has been heavily cemented with younger calcium carbonate. This girdle of cement probably formed over the past 10,000 years when the level of Pyramid Lake rarely exceeded its overflow level to the Winnemucca Lake subbasin.

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